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Racial Discrimination, Ethnic-Racial Socialization, and Crime: A Micro-sociological Model of Risk and Resilience

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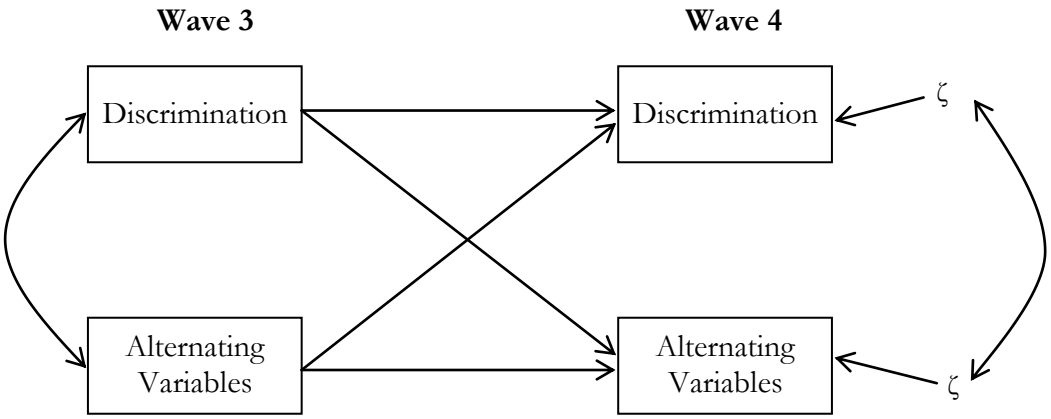
Part 1. Examining Causal Order Issues: Cross-Lagged Model of Racial Discrimination and Alternating Variables

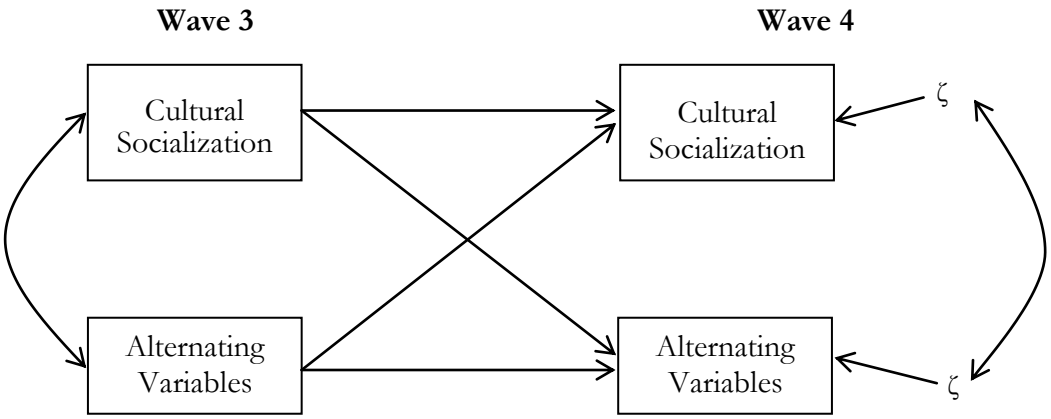


Cross-Lagged Associations between Discrimination and Alternating Variables in Waves 3 and 4.

	Hostile View	Disengage. Norms	Depression	Prep. for Bias	Delinquency
Paths	β	β	β	β	β
$Discrimination_{W3}$ ------>$Discrimination_{W4}$	.49 **	.49 **	.49 **	.49 **	.49 **
Alternating Var_{W3} ----->Alternating Var_{W4}	.29 **	.27 **	.28 **	.25 **	.42 **
$Discrimination_{W3}$ ------>Alternating Var_{W4}	.10 *	.11 *	.09 †	.07	.12 *
Alternating Var_{W3} ------>$Discrimination_{W4}$	.03	.02	.04	.02	.03

Note: Standardized coefficients displayed. Zero degrees of freedom available for calculation of model fit indices (n = 306).
† $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$ (two-tailed tests).

Part 2A. Examining Causal Order Issues: Cross-Lagged Model of Cultural Socialization and Alternating Variables

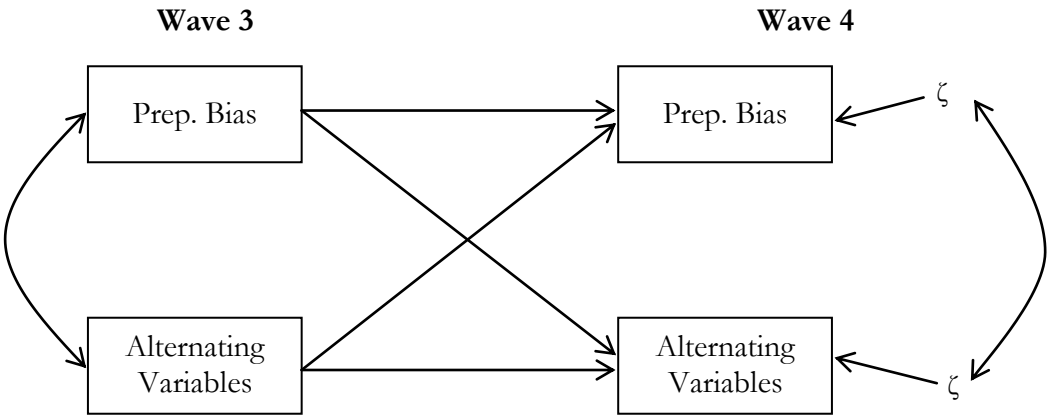


Cross-Lagged Associations between Cultural Socialization and Alternating Variables in Waves 3 and 4.

	Discrimination	Hostile View	Depression	Delinquency	Parenting
Paths	β	β	β	β	β
Cultural Soc.$_{W3}$ ------> Cultural Soc.$_{W4}$	.36 **	.36 **	.35 **	.36 **	.33 **
Alternating Var$_{W3}$ ------>Alternating Var$_{W4}$	.50 **	.30 **	.30 **	.42 **	.51 **
Cultural Soc.$_{W3}$ ------>Alternating Var$_{W4}$	-.03	.01	.03	.01	.02
Alternating Var$_{W3}$ ------>Cultural Soc.$_{W4}$	-.02	.01	.09 †	.04	.13 *

Note: Standardized coefficients displayed. Zero degrees of freedom available for calculation of model fit indices (n = 306).
† $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$ (two-tailed tests).

Part 2B. Examining Causal Order Issues: Cross-Lagged Model of Preparation for Bias and Alternating Variables

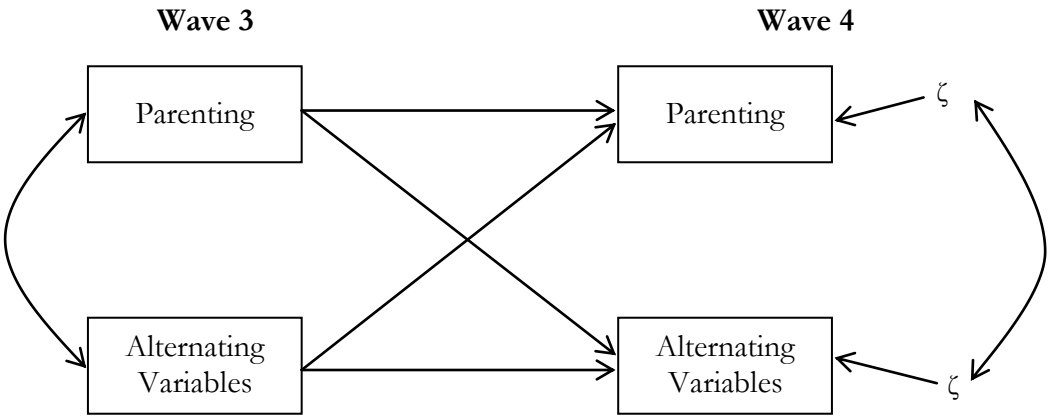


Cross-Lagged Associations between Preparation for Bias and Alternating Variables in Waves 3 and 4.

	Discrimination	Hostile View	Depression	Delinquency	Parenting
Paths	β	β	β	β	β
Prep. for $Bias_{W3}$ ------> Prep. for $Bias_{W4}$	.25 **	.26 **	.23 **	.28 **	.27 **
Alternating Var_{W3} ----->Alternating Var_{W4}	.49 **	.29 **	.31 **	.42 **	.51 **
Prep. for $Bias_{W3}$ ------>Alternating Var_{W4}	.02	.06	-.04	-.06	.06
Alternating Var_{W3} ------>Prep. for $Bias_{W4}$	.07	.08	.11 *	.03	-.04

Note: Standardized coefficients displayed. Zero degrees of freedom available for calculation of model fit indices (n = 306).
† $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$ (two-tailed tests).

Part 2C. Examining Causal Order Issues: Cross-Lagged Model of Authoritative Parenting and Alternating Variables



Cross-Lagged Associations between Authoritative Parenting and Alternating Variables in Waves 3 and 4.

	Discrimination	Hostile View	Depression	Delinquency
Paths	β	β	β	β
$Parenting_{W3}$ ------> $Parenting_{W4}$	.50 **	.51 **	.50 **	.47 **
$Alternating\ Var_{W3}$ ----->$Alternating\ Var_{W4}$	.49 **	.29 **	.28 **	.41 **
$Parenting_{W3}$ ------>$Alternating\ Var_{W4}$	–.03	–.07	–.13 *	–.17 *
$Alternating\ Var_{W3}$ ------>$Parenting_{W4}$	–.05	.02	–.06	–.10 *

Note: Standardized coefficients displayed. Zero degrees of freedom available for calculation of model fit indices (n = 306).
† $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$ (two-tailed tests).

Part 3. Results Predicting Violent and Nonviolent Crimes

Table 3a. Negative Binomial Models Examining Resilience Effects of Ethnic-Racial Socialization On Violent Crime

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5		Model 6	
Independent Variables	%**β**		%**β**		%**β**		%**β**		%**β**		%**β**	
Racial Discrimination$_{W4}$	60.0	***	60.4	***	24.7	***	22.2	**	23.5	***	22.6	**
Prior Violence$_{W1+W2+W3}$	22.2	**	21.9	**	20.8	***	17.9	*	17.2	*	17.7	*
Age	–9.7		–9.2		–6.4		–6.8		–5.7		–5.4	
Cultural Socialization$_{W3+W4}$	–5.5		–6.9		1.2		5.0		3.6		2.5	
Preparation for Bias$_{W3+W4}$	–8.9		–0.2		–11.3		–13.2		–19.5	*	–11.6	
Authoritative Parenting$_{W3+W4}$	–12.8	†	–13.6	†	–3.1		–4.1		–1.6		–2.8	
Hostile View of Relationships					29.8	***	32.9	***	29.8	**	31.7	***
Disengagement from Conventional Norms					26.6	***	25.0	***	26.2	***	24.9	***
Depression					44.4	***	40.1	***	44.6	***	45.1	***
Discrimination X Prep. for Bias			–14.6	*							–15.6	*
Hostile View X Preparation for Bias					–16.1	*						
Reject. Norms X Preparation for Bias							–15.3	*				
Depression X Preparation for Bias									–12.6	†		
R^2	.12		.13		.30		.30		.29		.30	

Note: N = 306. Standardized estimates shown. Standard errors corrected for block-group clustering using the Huber-White sandwich estimator. The R^2 reported is the ML (Cox-Snell) R^2. %β indicates the percent change in the expected count of crime for a standard deviation increase in the predictor, net of other variables.

† $p < .07$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$ (two-tailed tests).

Table 3b. Negative Binomial Models Examining Resilience Effects of Ethnic-Racial Socialization On Nonviolent Crimes

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5		Model 6	
Independent Variables	%β		%β		%β		%β		%β		%β	
Racial Discrimination$_{W4}$	53.4	***	53.3	***	16.4	*	14.2	†	17.1	*	16.1	*
Prior Nonviolent Crime$_{W1+W2+W3}$	18.0	*	23.0	**	23.7	***	24.2	**	23.4	*	24.7	***
Age	6.2		6.1		13.7		11.8		13.2		13.8	
Cultural Socialization$_{W3+W4}$	–4.9		–6.4		1.1		2.8		0.5		0.5	
Preparation for Bias$_{W3+W4}$	–7.9		–2.0		–10.4		–6.5		–11.3		–7.1	
Authoritative Parenting$_{W3+W4}$	–16.3	†	–15.8	†	–1.3		–4.4		–0.9		–1.0	
Hostile View of Relationships					20.2	*	23.5	**	19.8	*	20.6	**
Disengagement from Conventional Norms					41.2	***	37.8	***	39.5	***	39.5	***
Depression					67.4	***	62.3	***	68.7	***	67.9	***
Discrimination X Prep. for Bias			–15.6	*							–9.8	
Hostile View X Preparation for Bias					–12.0							
Reject. Norms X Preparation for Bias							–17.3	**				
Depression X Preparation for Bias									–17.7	*		
R^2	.13		.14		.29		.30		.30		.29	

Note: N = 306. Standardized estimates shown. Standard errors corrected for block-group clustering using the Huber-White sandwich estimator. The R^2 reported is the ML (Cox-Snell) R^2. %β indicates the percent change in the expected count of crime for a standard deviation increase in the predictor, net of other variables.

† $p < .07$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$ (two-tailed tests).

Part 4. Path Analyses with Alternative Equations Predicting Delinquency

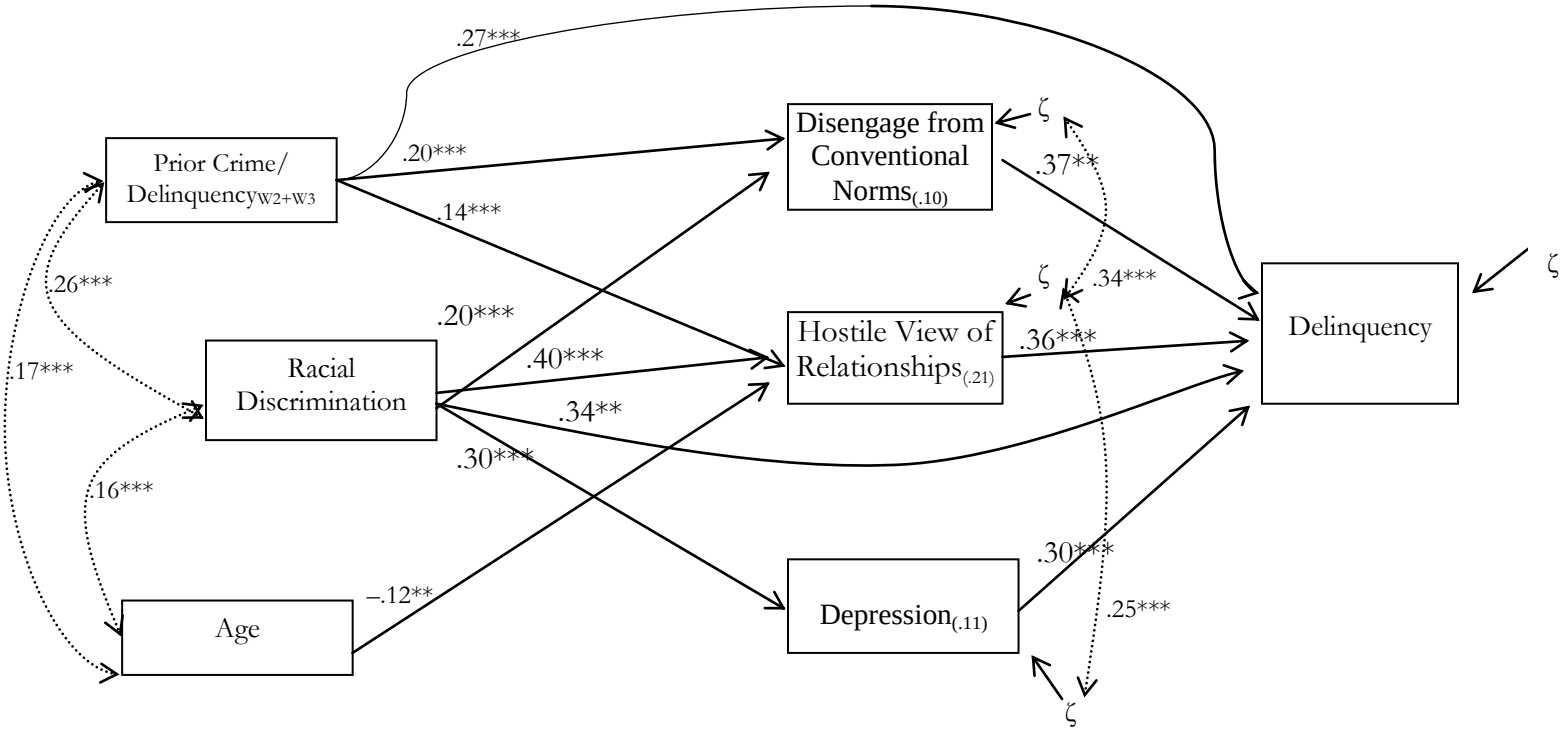


Figure 4a. Structural Equation Model of Racial Discrimination on Crime (n = 306)
Note: Negative binomial equation predicting delinquency. Standardized estimates are displayed. R^2 for the constructs are in parentheses.
* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$ (two-tailed tests).

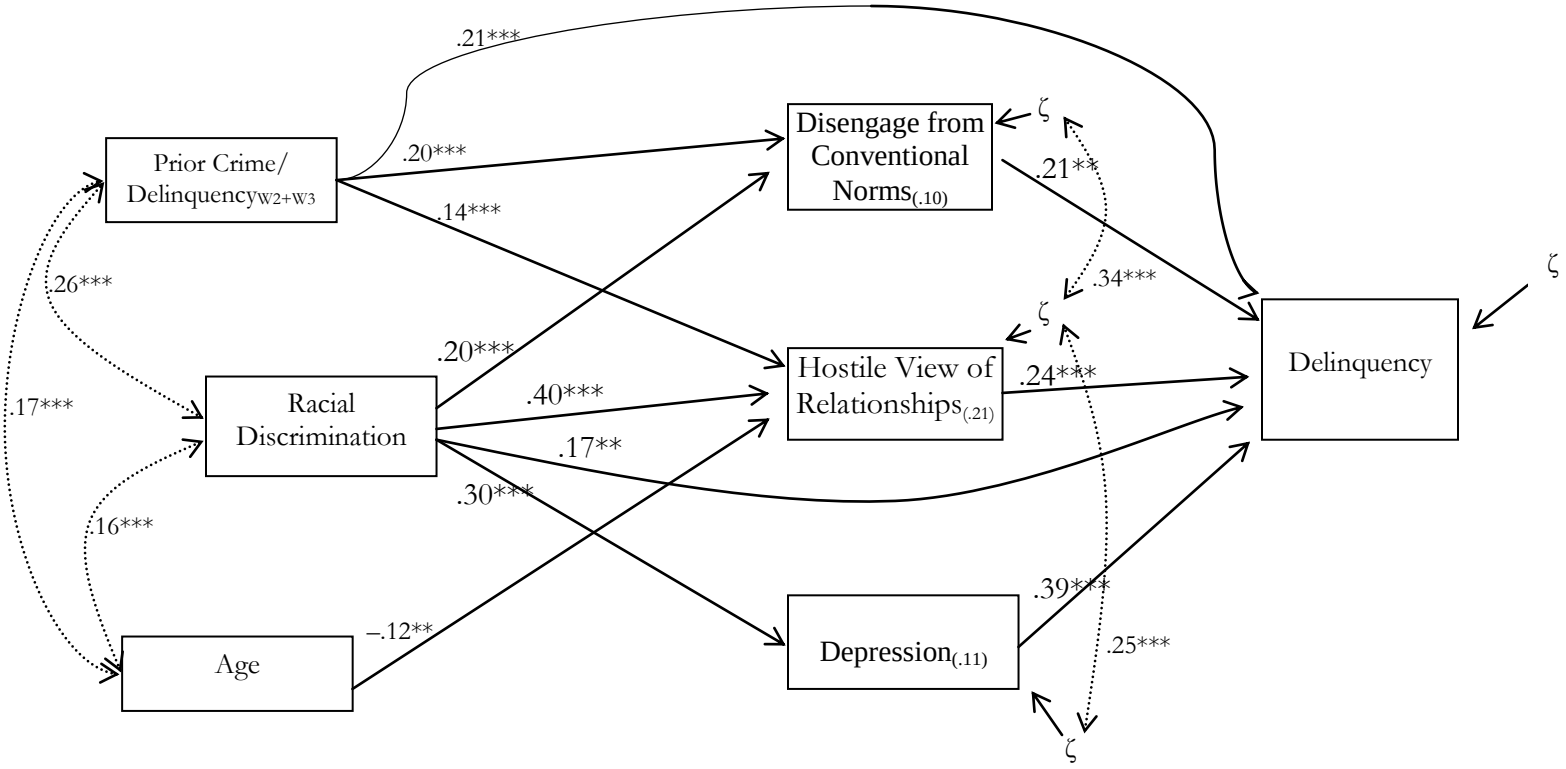


Figure 4b. Structural Equation Model of Racial Discrimination on Crime (n =306)
Note: (Left) censored normal equation predicting delinquency. Standardized estimates are displayed. R^2 for the constructs are in parentheses.
* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$ (two-tailed tests).

Part 5.

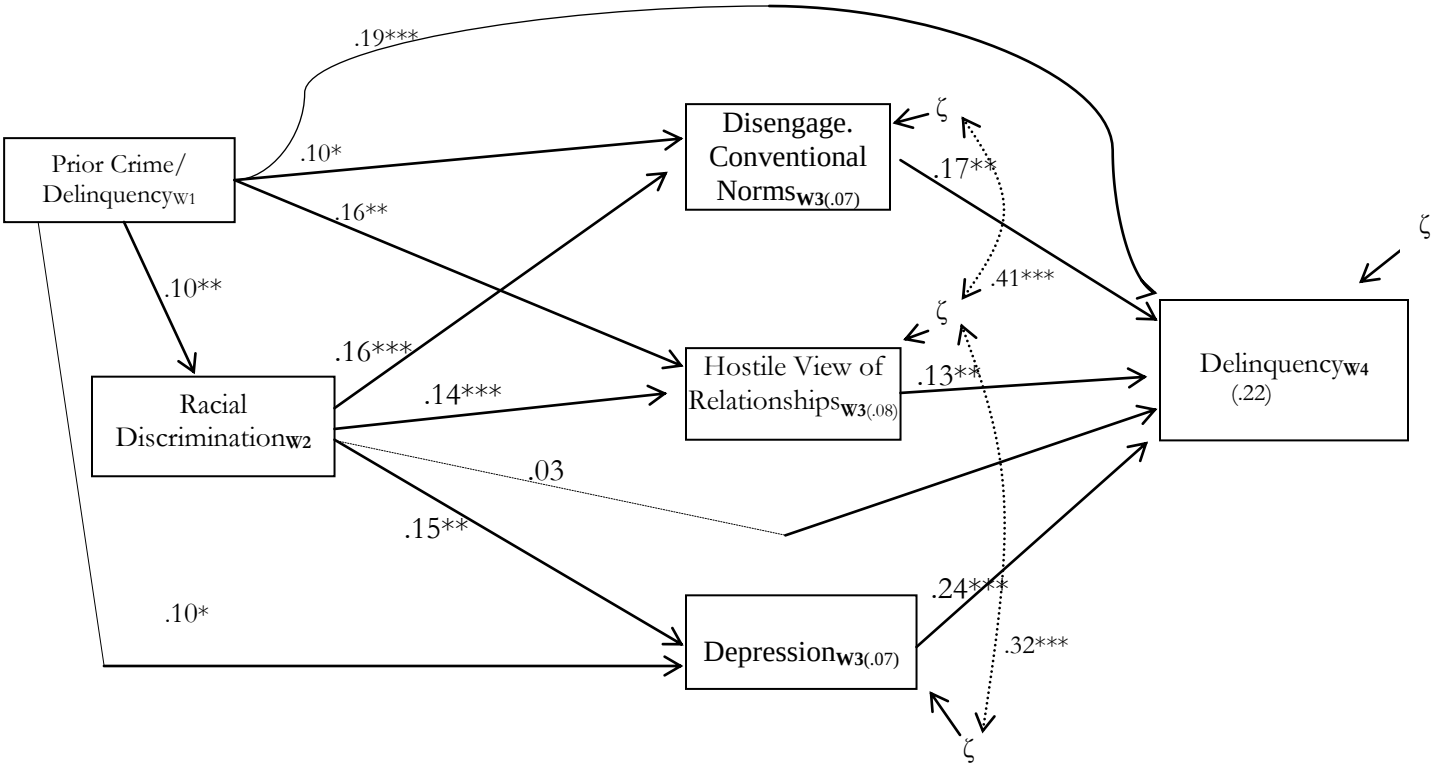


Figure 5. Path Model of Racial Discrimination on Delinquency Specifying Strict Temporal Ordering (n = 306)
Note: Model fit statistics: χ^2(df) = .92(1) p=.34; CFI = 1.00; TLI = 1.00; RMSEA = .00. Standardized estimates are displayed. R^2 for the constructs are in parentheses.
* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$ (two-tailed tests).

Effects of Discrimination on Delinquency:

Total = .17**

Total Indirect = .14**

Specific Indirect Paths:

Discrimination → Depression → Delinquency = .063**

Discrimination → Hostile View → Delinquency = .036*

Discrimination → Dis. Norms → Delinquency = .045*